Supposing these statements to be correct, Mr. C. felt compelled to say that, if the tribunals of Great Britain condemned this individual on the ground that he was a naturalized, and not a native citizen of the United States, then the United States were bound to remonstrate, and to remonstrate in the most effectual manner. If the petitioner had been condemned, as any native American citizen would have been condemned, for rising against the authorities of Great Britain, Mr. C. would now have had nothing to say: but he must, and would, insist that all foreigners, from whatever quarter, who had been naturalized as citizens of the United States, had a right, and ought to be protected in all the rights of native American citizens.

American citizens.

There were many modes of settling this question, one of which was by treaty, which heretofore had not proved successful. It might be done by a direct act of legislation, which should indicate to Great Britain that we should, at all hazards, protect all our citizens, whether native or adopted from foreign countries, under our Constitution and laws, without discriminations, and all on the same broad footing of countries.

without indicating what ought to be done in this case, Mr. C. moved that the petition be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. NORVELL said the petitioner was a citizen of Michigan, intelligent, but a great enthusiast. The Senator from Kentucky was right in maintaining that naturalized was a such extiled to recent

that naturalized were as much entitled to protection as native citizens; but Mr. N. was understood to argue that this individual, by engaging in a foreign civil war, had, in so doing, forfeited his citizenship under the United States, and all the protection which he might otherwise claim from its constitution and

Mr. BROWN also argued that in doing this he had expatriated himself, and had no right whatever to look to this country for protection. [Mr. Char appeared to have been misunderstood. All he asked was that our native and naturalized citizens might

be placed on the same common footing.]

The petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KING, from the Committee on Commerce, made several reports, some of which were not distinctly heard; the House bill for the relief of Frederick A. Frey & Co. with an amendment, also House rick A. Frey & Co. with an amendment: also, House bills for the relief of Gilbert A. Smith, for the relief of John Kern and John B. George, with the intention of moving their indefinite postponement when they come up in order. He also asked to be dis-charged from the consideration of the petition of John Raney, and the memorial of the Chamber of ommerce of Charleston, South Carolina.

Mr. NILES, from the Committee on Foreign Re-

reported a bill for the relief of John Ran-Mr. SEVIER, from the Committee on Indian Af-

Mr. SEVIER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Richard Banks.
Mr. WALL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to prevent the interference of public officers in elections, made a

The report, drawn up and read by Mr. Wall, de-nounced the bill to prevent the interference of United States officers in popular elections, in the strongest and most unqualified terms, as "unjust, unequal, impracticable, tyrannical, and unconstitutional; as creating a new crime, as drawing a distinction be tween the higher and the lower officers of the Go vernment, making slaves of nearly all of them, with "bridles in their mouths, and saddles on their backs," and it drew a long and labored parallel between it and the Spanish inquisition. It asserted and vindicated, to the greatest possible extent, the right of Government officers to do any thing and every thing in regard to our elections, which is lawful for any

Mr. CRITTENDEN, after a few remarks, wholly inaudible to the Reporter, sail he only desired an early day in which the poor sophistries and miserable generalties of this report, which had now be come the great vice of this land, might be discussed It also seemed that, instead of the pecular language It also seemed that, instead of the pecular language of denunciation which had been used, the circum stances might have suggested to gentlemen some more temperate terms in which to express their dis

approbation of this bill. Mr. C. moved that it be made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. HUBBARD said he had no objection to the motion. All he desired now was, that the report should be printed, and he moved the printing of 10,000 axtra conject the bill and rest. 000 extra copies of the bill and report.

Mr. NORVELL was understood to say that the

report had not been properly characterized by the Senator from Kentucky. Mr. N. regarded it as a just and proper vindication of the constitutional and fundamental rights of zens, and the attentive people of this country could not be too carrewould suggest that it o would suggest that a copies.

O extra copies.

vere ordered to be printed The bill and report were ordered to be together, with 10,000 extra copies of both.

ed on the Com mittee on Private Land Claims now for three years, and with all the attention that had been given to the various claims presented, and numerous as were the bills that had passed the Senate in that period, only two had succeeded in the House of Representatives. two had succeeded in the House of Representatives He hoped he should be more fortunate this session and, with a view to be prepared in time, he would move that Saturday be set apart for the special dis-cussion of private land claims; which motion was agreed to.

The bills which were ordered to be engrossed

yesterday, were read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, Resolved, That the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill for the repeal of the salt duty and abolishing fishing bounties, also inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on bread stuffs, beef and pork, iron, sugar, molasses, and lead. Mr. CRITTENDEN submitted the following,

which lies over:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby, directed to report to the Senate the total amount of revenue from all sources which accrued and was received into the public Treasury, and the aggregate amount of the expenditures of the General Go vernment, in all branches of the public service, during each year from the 1st January, 1817, to the 1st day of January, 1839, distinguishing the payments made in each year on account of the national debt, and that this information be reported in connection with that required by the resolution of the 29th January, 1839, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report whether any, and, if any, how much would have been the deficit in the Treasury, if an act entitled "An act to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting land to certain States," which passed both Houses of Congress had received the approbation of the President, and been acted upon up to the 1st day of January, 1839.

The Senate went into executive session, and, some time thereafter, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

As soon as the journal was read, Mr. HAYNES asked leave to move that the message.

Mr. CAMBRELENG hoped the gentleman would suffer the bills reported yesterday to be read a third

Mr. HAYNES waived his motion for the present.
Mr. EVERETT, on leave, reported, from the
Committee on Indian Affairs, a joint resolution di-Committee on Indian Affairs, a joint resolution di-recting the Secretary of War to transmit to Con-gress a statement of the awards made by the commissioners under the Choctaw treaty; which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-

Mr. NAYLOR asked the consent of the House to take up for consideration the resolution submitted by him on Monday last, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for copies of the charges alleged against Com. Elliot for certain conduct, preferred by Mid-

shipman Barton. Mr. HAYNES said he must object to any interruption of the business properly before the House.
Mr. NAYLOR sincerely hoped the gentleman
would withdraw his objection, for it was an act of
justice to Com. Elliott himself that this information

should be communicated to the country.

Mr. HAYNES said the public business of the country was certainly second to no private inquiry and, therefore, he must persist in his objection. Mr. NAYLOR thereupon asked a suspension of

the rules; but the House refused.

Mr. LINCOLN, on leave, presented a commmu nication from the Postmaster General to the Com-mittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, setting

forth the danger to which the books and papers of the Post Office Department are exposed, by reason of the combustible nature of the buildings now occupied by the said Department; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIES asked the House to take up the resolution when the said Department. olution submitted by him on Monday, proposing to change the daily hour of meeting of the House to 10 o'clock, a. m.; and, it being objected to, he moved a suspension of the rules, and asked for the year

The House refused both requests.

Mr. KENNEDY asked leave to call up the resolution submitted by him some days since, calling

apon the Secretary of the Treasury for a return of such marine ctores, supplied to the different navy yards, as were not included in the regular contracts.

M. VAN BUREN.

Objection being made,
Mr. K. moved a suspension of the rules, and the
yeas and nays having been ordered on his call for
them, were taken, and announced as follows: yeas
57, nays 74.

So the rules were not suspended. Mr. CHAMBERS renewed the motion to su-NayLon's resolution, relating to the affair between Commodore Elliott and Midshipman Barton, and the yeas and nays having been ordered on his call, they were taken, and were—ayes 91, nays 66.

Not being two-thirds, the rules were not suspended.

Mr. GRAVES asked leave to submit the follow-

g resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House whether Charles J. Ingersoil, late district attorney of Philadelphia, has paid all or any portion of \$76,491, for which he was reported a defaulter by the said Secretary on the 17th of January, 1838; and also to furnish this House with all the accounts and demands of said Ingersoil against the Government during the continuance, or since the expiration, of the time he was in office.

Objection being made,
Mr. G. moved a suspension of the rules, and the
yeas and nays having been ordered, on his motion,
they were taken, and were—Yeas 97, Nays 73.

Mr. MERCER made an ineffectual attempt to induce the House to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a return of the sums expended by the deneral Government in works of internal improve-

Mr. RARIDEN presented certain joint resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana, which were referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals as the approriate committee.

Mr. R. then asked leave to move the considera-

tion of the resolution submitted by him on Monday last, calling upon the Secretary of War for a return of all disbursements by Indian agents, officers of the ction being made, Mr. R. moved a suspension

of the rules, and demanded the yeas and nays, which, being ordered, were—Yeas 73, Nays 80.

munication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the House of the 20th instant, giving a statement of the dates and amounts of official bonds of collectors and naval officers at the ports of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, with the names of the securities of the said collectors, &c.; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with an act of Congress, enclosing a statement of the contracts authorized by that Department during the year 1838; and a statement of contracts relating to light-houses, floating-lights, beacons, buoys, stockages, &c.: laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The following bills were read a third time and A bill making appropriations for the payment of

revolutionary and othe States for the year 1839. other pensioners of the United A bill to provide for the location and temporary support of the Seminole Indians removed from Florida.

A bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Inlian tribes for the year 1839.

A bill making appropriations for the naval service or the year 1839 The bill to provide for the protection of the North rn frontier, was, at the suggestion of Mr. McKAY. ostponed until to-morrow.

Mr. CAMBRELENG moved that the House go

into committee on the remaining appropriation bills, but, on dividing the House, the vote was—ayes 57, Mr. C. called for the yeas and nays, which, being

rdered, were-yeas 91, nays 45, as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Heman Allen, Banks Bierne, Biddle, Birdsall, Bond, Bronson, Wm. B. Cal-Bierne, Biddle, Birdsall, Bond, Bronson, Wm. B. Calhoun, Cambreleng, J. Campbell, Casey, Chapman, Clowney, Coles, Conner, Cushman, Darlington, Dunn, Edwards, Evans, Everett, Farrington, Richard Fletcher, Fry, Gallup, Grantland, Grant, Halstead, Hamer, Harrison, Hawkins, Henry, Holsey, Holt, Robert M. Hunter, Ingham, Thomas B. Jackson, Jabez Jackson, Jenifer, William Cost Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, Kemble, Klingensmith, Legare, Lewis, Limcoln, Loomis Samson Mason, Martin, Mckay, Robert McClellan, Mercer, Montgomery, Samuel W. Morris, Murray, Noyes, Palmer, Parker, Parmenter, Paynter, Peace, Peck, Potter, Pratt, J. H. Prentiss, Randolph, Reed, Rencher, Richardson, Ridgway, Rives, John Robert-Rencher, Richardson, Ridgway, Rives, John Robertson, Russell, Saltonstall, Sawyer, Augustine H. Shepperd, Charles Shepard, Sibley, Snyder, Stuart, Stratton, Taliaferro, Toucey, Turney, Vail, Vanderveer, Whittlesey, Lewis Williams, Worthington, and Yell—

NAYS-Messrs. Alexander, Ayerigg, Bell, John NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Ayerigg, Bell, John Calhoon, William B. Campbell, Carter, Chambers, Cheatham, Childs, Crabb, Cranston, Crockett, Davies, Ewing, Goode, William Graham, Graves, Harper, Haws, Herod, Lyon, Mallory, Maury, Maxwell, Menefee, Mitchell, Calvary Morris, Naylor, Ogle, Potts, Putnam, Rariden, Shields, Slade, Stanly, Stone, Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Underwood, Albert, S. White, Sharred Williams, Christone, H. Williams John White, Sherrod Williams, Christoper H. Wiliams, and Word-45.

The House accordingly went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Banks, of Virginia, in the Chair, and, on motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, resumed the consideration of the annual army bill.

The question pending was the amendment of Ar. Mason of Virginia, to increase the proposed proportiation for the national armories from \$300,appropriation for the national armories from \$000 to \$360,000, (the amount in former years.)

Mr. W. C. JOHNSON supported the amendment and said he should consider the proposed reduction as a vital abandonment of the system. He went on to show the large amounts of arms which had been manufactured in England and France within a short period of time; referred to the embarrassed condi-tion of the United States during the war for the want of a proper supply of arms; and contended that it was not much better off at the present time; that there was much difficulty in the State which he in part represented to supply its volunteer companies, and had no doubt that such was the case in other States. He thought if a reduction in the expenditures was necessary, it should begin with those who are the best able to bear it—the superintendents, pay-masters, and other officers of the Government, and not by cutting off the means which keep in employ-ment the poor mechanics. He appealed to the chair-man of the Committee of Ways and Means to consent to the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Mason.
Mr. MURRAY warned the friends of the Admi-

nistration against the renewal of the cry of extravagance which the opposition have charged against it. Let them beware that they do not furnish the opposition with weapons to carry on the war to over-throw it. He was not opposed to judicious appro-priations, and trusted that his party would not be; but thought that the amount proposed by the Com-mittee of Ways and Means was amply sufficient to carry on this branch of the public service, if due reand be had to economy.

Mr. M. then went into a review of the more prominent measures of General Jackson's administration, and dwelt at some length on the Indian policy, replying to the remarks of Mr. Everett, so days ago, on the mode of executing the Cherokee treaty, and giving a history of the Seminole ques-tion, exonerating the administration from all cen-sure in that matter, but demonstrating that the whole had grown out of the perfidy and sanguinary spirit of those Indians. Nor were our reverses in Florida to be laid to the charge of the administration for the most skilful Generals, and troops equal to any living were sent there; but they had an un-healthy and deadly climate to contend with, boundless and trackless forests and swamps to wade through; were often without food and clothing; and yet, after enduring all these hardships and priva-tions, they had met with little in return but abuse, while the Indian and his struggles had been lauded to the skies, and all were brought forward as so many arguments against the administration. Mr. M. then went into an examination of the pension M. then went into an examination of the pension system, the expenditures of the Government, &c. nd dwelt on these and various other topics at co

Mr. M. having concluded, On motion of Mr. CALHOON, of Kentucky, the ommittee rose and reported progress.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the fol-

owing message from the President of the United To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject of commissions claimed by agents or officers employed by the General Government. The propriety of new legislation, regulating the whole matter matter by express laws,

to the early attention of Congress.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, January 30, 1839.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, enclosing estimates of the appropriations for the naval service for the year 1839: laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. ble, and ordered to be printed. On motion, the House adjourned.

> IN SENATE, FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

Memorials were presented by Messrs, Wright, Southrd, Linn and others.

Mr. SOUTHARD presented a memorial in relation of slavery in the District of Columbia, and moved its committee. On motion of Mr. to slavery in the District of Columbia, and moved its reference to a select Committee. On motion of Mr. Spence of Md., the memorial was laid upon the table. A Resolution of inquiry was referred to the Committee on the Library, as to the best disposition of the 2,000 Madison papers, ordered by Congress to be printed by Langtree & O'Sullivan.

Several Reports were made from Committees, of a private character.

Mr. CRITTENDEN presented a resolution of in oiry, in relation to the expenditures of the General overnment, calling for information for the sums ex-ended from Jan., 1817, to Jan., 1839. Mr. Critten-

den wished the answer to his resolution to accompany the answer to Mr. Benton's.

Mr. BENTON objected to this mode of answer, and Mr. Crittenden defended it, with Mr. Knight, of Rhode Island. The resolution was adopted, with instructions to report the answers to the two resolutions together, provided it can be done without delaying the answer to Mr. Benton's resolution.

Mr. Benton's resolution.

The Appropriation Bills were reported from the House, were received, and referred to their appropriate

Also, the Bill passed by the House in relation to the Alexandria and Falmouth Rail Road Company.

A Bill extending the Patent Right to Thomas Blanchard was taken up, a House amendment concurred in,

chard was taken up, a House amendment concurred in, and the Bill passed.

A Bill regulating the trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier, was taken up as the special order. The Bill was amended and passed, and with it a Bill authorizing the appointment of three additional Clerks in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The following provision was inserted in the first of these Bills:

That there be, and there are hereby, added four paymasters to those now in the military service of the United States, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall, as to tenure of office, pay, emoluments, service, liabilities, penalties, and in all respects, be upon the same footing as the paymasters now in commission: and the Secretary of War is empowered to employ: ny four of the paymasters of the army in the disbursement of moneys for the Indi-Department.
After the consideration of private bills,

A bill to allow a drawback on imported hemp when manufactured into cordage and exported, was ken up and a discussion was heard upon the bill. Messrs. CLAY, CALHOUN, BENTON and NIGHT took part in the discus Mr. Knight was in favor of the bill, and Mr. Clay

and Mr. Benton were opposed to it.

Mr. Calhoun said he should vote for it, but reluctantly.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FRIDAY, February 1.

After the journal had been read, Mr. CHAMBERS, after some brief remarks e propriety of protecting the young officers of our avy, moved the consideration of the resolution of-Navy, moved the consideration of the resolution of fered by Mr. Naylor, on Monday last, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for copies of certain papers relating to the charge preferred against Commodore Elliott by Charles E. Barton.

After some debate between Messrs. Adams, Naylor and Ingham, the resolution was considered, and with a dight modification adopted.

ith a slight modification, adopted.

Mr. PETRIKEN asked leave to call up a joint resolution submitted by him on a former day, a uthori-zing the distribution of the first and every succeeding volume of Clarke and Force's Documentary History of the Revolution, to members of Congress.

Mr. CAMBRELENG moved to amend the resolu tion by striking out the words "and every succeed-ing volume." He did so with a view of having a lifferent arrangement respecting the selection of the locuments. He thought their selection ought not to be left to the publishers as at present, but that a com-nitive should be appointed for that purpose, and the work, if required, published under the immediate

upervision of Congress.

Mr. BIDDLE thought the resolutions embraced a very important principle, and before giving his vote, he wished further time to examine the matter. He, therefore, moved that for the present, the subject on the table. At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the motion to lay on the table was withdrawn.

Mr. THOMAS then adverted to the great amount of the appropriation required by the resolution, nearly half a million, and maintained that the work instead being given to individual members ought to be deposited in the public libraries of the country, the people as well as members of Congre could have access to it. And, as the first volume already printed could be of no use without the remainder, he thought Congress ought to require them to be returned. He concluded, by moving a reference of the resolution to a Select Committee.

Mr. PETRIKEN thought it would be a vain task to endeavor to get back that portion of the first volume already distributed. He was surprised, too, when he saw members complaining of such ap-propriations now, when hitherto they had kept silent

Several amendments were then made to the moion to refer, but the hour having expired without disposing of the resolution, the House passed to the private order of the day, and took the bills on the

SUPREME COURT UNITED STATES. SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1839.

Silas Wright, Jr., and David D. Field, Esqs., of New York, and John P. B. Maxwell, Esq., of New Jersey, were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors of this Court.

The State of Rhode Island, complainants, vs. the State of Massachusetts, defendant. Bill in equity. On motion of complainant's counsel for an order on defendant to answer, &c. Mr. Chief Justice Tanex delivered the opinion of this Court, overruling the motion of complainant's counsel, and allowing defendant till 1st Monday of August next to elect State will withdraw its appearance, and, if so, that then the comprainant be permitted to proceed ex parte, but that if the defendant elect not o withdraw its appearance within that time, then that the defendant answer the amended bill of com-plainant by the 2d day of the next January term of

10. 30. Samuel Reed's lessee, plaintiff in error, is Vm. Marsh. The motion to dismiss this writ of the was supported by Mr. Vinton, and opposed by Ms. Winton, and opposed by Ms. Vinton, and opposed by Ms. Vinto No. 24. Bank of the United States, appellant, vs.

E. Lee et al. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Sergeant for the appellant.

No. 27. The United States, appellant, vs. Andrew Burgeuin. This cause was argued by Mr. Dent and Mr. Attorney General for the appellant, and by Mr. Coxe for the appellee.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28.

Present as on Saturday.

WM. J. VAN DE GRAFF, Esq. of Alabama, was imitted an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court. No. 31. The Columbian Insurance Company of Alexandria, plaintiff in error, vs. Ashby and Strib-ing et al. The argument in this cause was com-nenced by Mr. E. I. Lee, and continued by Messrs. SEMMES and Coxe for the defendants in error.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29.

Present as yesterday.

RICHARD FLETCHER, Esquire, of Mass., and Bendamin Patton, Jr. Esq., of Pennsylvania, were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors of this Court. No. 31. Columbian Insprance Company of Alexdria, plaintiff in error, vs. Turner Ashby The argument of this cause was concluded by General Jones, for the plaintiff in error.

No. 33. Joseph J. Andrews, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis W. Pond et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Daniel F. Webster for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. Ogden, for ne defendants in error. Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, January 30. Present as yesterday. Jesse C. Smith and John W. Edmonds, Esqs. of N.

York, and Charles G. Donnel, Esq. of Pennsylvania, were admitted as attorneys and counsellors of this No. 33. Joseph J. Andrews, plasntiff in error, vs.

Lewis W. Pond et al. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Webster, for the plaintiff in

No. 34. The Bank of Augusta, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph B. Earle. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Ogden, for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. Ingersoll for the defendant in

Adjourned till to-morrow 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, January 31.

Present as yesterday, and Mr. Justice McKinley.

Clement Cox, Esq. of the District of Columbia,

was admitted an autorney and counsellor of this

No. 34. The Bank of Augusta, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph B. Earle. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Ingersoll, for the defendant in

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

THE MADISONIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1839.

OFFICE E STREET, BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL, LET THERE BE UNITY-IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY, AND IN ALL

The diminution of the patronage of the federal Executive by making more offices elective

by the people. The amendment of the Constitution of the United States so as to give to Congress the election of the Secretary of the Treasury. The prohibition by law of the interference of

officers of the federal government in popular lections.

THE SMITHSONIAN BEQUEST.

Our attention has been called to this subject by the late interesting speech in the Senate by the venerable Mr. ROBBINS, and a communication which we subjoin, from one of the most learned and excellent Doctors of Divinity in New England. It has been before Select Committees of both Houses of Congress for some weeks past, but seems to have elicited very little discussion.

It may not be uninteresting to refer to some particulars concerning it.

Mr. Richard Rush, who was sent to England, in 1836, to recover the bequest of Mr. James Smithson made to the United States. for the purpose of founding at the Capital of our Government, an institution for the diffusion of Knowledge amongst mankind, returned to this country in August, 1838, bringing with him the amount of the bequest in gold, and deposited the same in the Mint at Philadelphia on the 1st of September. The nett amount of the money thus paid into the Treasury of the United States, was five hundred and eight thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars forty six cents, (\$508,318 46.) To this is to be added the sum of \$6,848 which was deducted from the amount received in England, to pay expenses. The proceeds of some personal effects yet to be sold, is also to

Of this legacy the sum of \$499,500 has been expended by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the purchase of five hundred bonds of the State of Arkansas, for \$1000 each, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semiannually. The further sum of \$8,270 has been invested in eight Michigan bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. The sum of \$547, remains to be invested.

In the congressional documents before us we do not find the will of the testator, nor any clue in the correspondence of Mr. Rush o the particular plan of institution designed by Mr. Smithson, except that it should be the Smithsonian Institution for the Increase and Diffusion of Knowledge among Men."-Something, perhaps, may be inferred from the character of the man himself, which we have not seen alluded to. Mr. Rush seems not to have been very successful in his inquiries on this point. He says, however, that what he heard and confides in, amounts to this:

"That Mr. Smithson was, in fact, the natural son of the Duke of Northumberland; that his was a Mrs. Macie, of an ancient family in Wiltshire of the name of Hungerford; that he was educated at Oxford, where he took an honorary degree in 1786; that he went under the name of James Lewis Macie until within a few years after he had left the university, when he took that of Smithson, ever after signing only James Smithson, as in his will; that he does not appear to have had any fixed home, living in lodgings when in London, and occasionally staying a year or two at a time in cities on the continent, as Paris, Berlin, Florence, Genoa, at which last he died; and that the ample provision made for him by the Duke of Northumberland, with retired and simple habits, enabled him to accur late the fortune which now passes to the United States. I have inquired if his political opinions or bias were supposed to be of a nature that led him to select the United States as the great trustee of his enlarged and philanthropic views. The reply has been, that his opinions, as far as known or inferred, were thought to favor monarchical rather than popular institutions; but that he interested himself little in questions of government, being devoted to science and chiefly chemistry; that this had introduced him to the society of Cavendish, Wollaston, and others advantageously known to the Royal Society in London, of which body he was a member, and to the contributions; and that he also became acquainted, through his visits to the continent, with eminent chemists in France, Italy, and Germany. Finally, that he was a gentleman of feeble health, but always of courteous though reserved manners and conversation.

This is but a meagre account of some of the characteristics of a man, whose name will be cherished by posterity as of one of the greatest benefactors of his race.

We are not aware that the committees have yet determined, in what manner the will of the testator is to be carried out. We have seen no particular plan proposed, except a private memorial for an agricultural establishment, and some brief hints in the speech of Mr. Senator Robbins; nor do we think the public entertain any definite idea of the plan of the institution contemplated by the testator. or of any one, proper to be projected upon the foundation which his beneficence has supplied. But when the means, the opportunity, and the national wants are considered, the subject presents itself as one of almost infinite importance, both in reference to the present and future interests of the human mind on this continent, and the glory of our National Republic. In the hands of such gentlemen as the chairmen of the committees of the Senate and House, respectively, viz : Hon. ASHER ROB-BINS and Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, it will be duly appreciated, and a plan, we trust, will

be projected which may be, consistently with the means, commensurate with the spirit of the age, and dignity, honor, and wants of the

American people. We beg to call the attention of our readers and especially of those of them to whose hands the destiny of this future institution is committed, to the following suggestions, which present the matter in a light probably new to most readers, and yet, as it seems to us, according with the idea which must have possessed the mind of the testator in making the bequest. It does seem, at any rate, to be a plan well calculated to accomplish 4 the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," and originates with a scholar who has acquired ample experience, by being a long time the head of one of the first literary institutions in New England.

FOR THE MADISONIAN Smithsonian "Institution for the Diffusion of Knowledge" among Mankind.

From the joint committee on this subject a learned and satisfactory Report may be expected after sufficient deliberation. In the mean time the project of such an institution is properly an affair of public discussion. The whole community is interested in the plan; and they, who have been much conversant with seminaries of learning, or who have reflected much on this subject have a right to speak.

What ought to be the character of the proposed Institution? How should it be constructed? What should be the form of its chartered existence? In what methods and by what instruments should it operate? What are the kinds of knowledge, which it should aim to diffuse widely in the world? These are the questions, which are to be anxiously consi-

dered. I lake it for granted, that an Institution for the Diffusion of Knowledge among Mankind, is not to be what is usually called a College: is not to be a seminary for teaching young men the ancient and modern languages and the elements of science; is not to be an academy for the training of boys. Nor is it to be a school of invention, where ingenious men shall be maintained, while they shall make inroads into the unexplored, unconquered fields of science and literature. It is not to be a workshop for the manufacturer, but rather a great commercial establishment for the collection and diffusion of articles, incomparably more valuable, than the cottons and silks of commerce.

It Knowledge is to be diffused among men, certainly it should be the knowledge, which will be useful to men. Lord BACON, in his preface to his 'Instauratio Magna' says,-" We would admonish all to consider the true ends of knowledge, and not to seek it for the gratification of their minds, or for disputation, or that they may despise others, or for emolument, or fame, or power, or such low objects, but for its intrinsic merit and the purposes of life, and that they would perfect and regulate it by charity.' In his" Advancement of Learning," he also remarks, that Knowledge should be "a rich store-house for the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate."-It should not be "as a courtezan, for pleasure and vanity only, or as a bond-woman, to acquire and gainto her master's use; but as a spouse, for generation, fruit, and comfort." If the value of knowledge is to be estimated by its relation to "the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate," and its enabling him to accomplish "the purposes of life;" then it is evident, that there are many kinds of knowledge, which ought not to come within the scope of the proposed Institution. There are sciences, there are learned pursuits, which learned men may hold in high esteem, and which may acquire fame; but whose value, if estimated by the true ends of knowledge, will be found to be just nothing at all. There are also sciences of real value, but which, being acquirable only by a few powerful minds, cannot be included within the kinds of knowledge, which can be diffused generally among mankind.

But I cannot go into a detail of the useless sciences and literary pursuits: I propose to be brief, remembering myself, and wishing some of our public orators would remember, that "what is empty is generally vast, while what is solid is in a small compass." I proceed directly to what I have in

1. There must be an "Institution," an incorporation, an organized body of Managers, or Governors. If this should be a small company, it would be so much the better: nor need the corporate members be all residents in the District of Columbia, for a part of them might be such from the office sustained, whether in the Cabinet, or Congress, or in the courts. This body must be intrusted with the election and removal of the professors and the general government of the Institution.

2. There must be a President, and a large body of professors in all the different departments of useful knowledge.

3. There must be suitable buildings for lectures, and for the domicils for the Professors; also, for the press, the grand improvement for the diffusion of knowledge. 4. For the internal government of the Institution.

the Professors may be arranged in a few departments; and all business relating to a particular department should be committed to the President and the Professors of that department, to be called the Faculty, or Council, of that department. Meeting on different evenings, the head of the Institution would preside at all the councils. 5. The Professors may engage in four fields of

labor:-first, the delivery of a short course of lectures, serving in some degree to diffuse knowledge; but being more important as strengthening their intellectual powers, and giving them a command of their knowledge; secondly, the preparing of original works for publication; thirdly, the selection of books and tracts for republication; fourthly, the editing, by departments, of a weekly paper, to circulate most 6. The arrangement of the different Professor-

ships must be affected by the resources of the Institution; for the division of labor can be carried an indefinite extent. The following project is presented for considera-

tion. A more logical and extended one could easily be offered, and this may readily be abridged. Let there be six departments and twenty-four professorships.

Geography and Geology.

I. Department, Philosophy. 1. Professor of Astronomy.
2. "Mathematics. Optics. II. Department, NATURAL HISTORY. 1. Prof. of Chemistry. Mineralogy

Botany. Zoology. Entomology. III. Department, Public WEALTH. 1. Prof. of Political Economy.

Agriculture. Mining. Arts and Manufactures. IV. Department, Politics and History. 1. Prof. of American Constitution and Amer.

Law. Law of Nations. Civil History. V. Department, MEDICINE. 1. Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery. Physiology.
Therapeutics and Conservatism.

Doctrine.

VI. Department, LITERATURE and ETHICS. 1. Prof. of Logic and Rhetoric. Poetry. Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics. Natural Theology and Christian

Ecclesiastical History

7. Whatever be the number of the Prothey must all be hard-working men, the grand object of each being the diffusion of useful knowledge amongst mankind. In order to this, there must of necessity be in the Institution, an ever-active Press, ending out either a Periodical, like the Library of Useful Knowledge published in England, or a weeky cheap Paper, or both. Suppose a hundred thousand papers were issued every week, and scattered brough the United States, who can estimate the effect in the diffusion of knowledge ?

And here I close, lest I transgress my own rule of previty, merely remarking, that I have not given sufficient prominence to Ethical and Religious Knowledge, which was at the foundation of man's nighest improvement, and highest happiness, but which, in the present physical age, is strangely negected,-a road or a canal demanding a thousand times the expense of a school, and a war for a piece of land exhausting millions of money, which might have supplied to thousands of men the means of earning,-the sources of moral excellence and permanent joy. It was said by Lord Bacon-"Let no man think or maintain, that a man can search too far, or be too well studied in the book of God's word, or in the book of God's works, divinity or philosophy; but rather let men endeavor an endless progress or proficience in both; only let men beware, that they apply both to charity, and not to swelling; to use and

THE PROGRESS OF DISORGANIZATION. The loco foco Senate of New York, who are supported only by the minority of the people, refuse, it is said, to act in any form upon the nominations of the Governor, although required to do so by the Constitution of the State. The same faction, it is also said, have determined to render the law requiring them to elect a United States Senator, null and void, by refusing to co-operate with the other branch of the Legislature.

By these acts, therefore, we suppose all legislative ower in the State of New York, is suspended, if not subverted. Has then the sceptre departed from the people? Is the experiment at an end? Are the institutions of equal liberty gone? Has the will of the majority ceased to be the supreme law of the Republic? Are the voices of the oracles hushed, the tables broken, and the temples demolished ?

We confess, recent events have unsettled the faith. we loved to cherish, in the glory and endurance of free institutions. When the President of our Union uses the power and patronage of his office, to corrupt the people-when he maintains men in commission, known to his departments to be plunderers of the public Treasury, and justified them in their efforts to destroy the constitutional remedy of political disorders, by smothering the elective principlewhen he refuses the constitutional right of the States to protection against damestic violence, and stimulates his partizans to trample upon the laws and subvert their intentions by mob-violence-when he openly defies the express will of the people, and corns their remonstrances-when he persists in marring the interest he was elected to protect, and practically subverts every Republican principle up-on which the Government has, heretofore, been administered, is there not just cause to apprehend a disorganization of our forms of society, and the approach of that anarchy which ends in despotism?

The President proclaims that associated wealth is anti-republican-The mob yell their assent, and the rights of property are the sacrifice. The Supreme Court is even importuned to strip "associated wealth" of its rights in foreign States, and put an end to the commercial intercourse which enriches our citizens and binds the Union together. A minority proclaim in the Legislature that they will rule or ruin, and the patronage of the Federal Government, which Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Benton, Grundy, and Buchanan have declared ought not to be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections, is now claimed in the Senate to be the prerogative of the President, and subject to no legislative restraint

EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE .- Mr. Wall. Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, on Thursday, made a long report to the Senate, in support of the President's claims to unlimited the proposed law to lessen the influence of office over the elective right. As coming from Mr. Wall, who glories in being a federalist, such doctrines are not surprising; but when he utters them as the organ of a party in the Senate, who profess to be "democrats," we are sickened with the example they present of almost total depravity. The report is in the worst style and spirit of a slangwhanging, electioneering document; and the very antipodal of the doctrines advocated by Benton, Buchanan, Grundy, and Jackson, when the federal patronage was not half so extensive as it is at present! We have never before witnessed such disgusting tergiversation-nor have we ever before imagined it possible, that Senators of the United States, professing to be governed consistently by honest principle, could in such a gross and flagrant manner, give the lie to every profession they have heretofore made. We may speak strongly, but it is difficult to repress the feeling of abhorrence, which

such conduct, in such men, inevitably excites. We pray the editor of the Richmond Enquirer to emember what he often repeats, viz .: that the "Executive power has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished," and find, in his heart, if he can, any sympathy for such doctrines as are put forth by this leading federalist in the Senate. Would be give to the Executive a carte blanche, and permit him to consolidate all power in his own hands ?

Look, we pray, every man, even he who looks charitably upon the acts of the party in power, at the report of Mr. Benton, in 1836-at Mr. Buchanan's and Mr. Grundy's speech-at Jefferson's letter, to Gov. McKean-at Jefferson's circular to officers under him; and last, but not least, at the INACGURAL address of General Andrew Jackson. They will find Mr. Wall's labored, electioneering

document becoming the federalism he confesses; but utterly adverse to Republican doctrines as they have been understood and practised from 1789 down to the inauguration of the present federal dynasty. RIGHTS OF CORPORATIONS .- The question, whether

State corporations can sue or be sued out of the State in which they were created, has been before the Supreme Court the last three days. We consider it one of the most important questions to the union of the States, affecting the commercial intercourse which binds them together, that can arise. The argument has been conducted with eminent ability—on the affirmative by Mr. Ognen, of N. Y., and the opposite by Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, of Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 29. NARROW ESCAPE AND PRESENCE OF MIND .- Mr. PRES. COTT HALL, of this city, and several other gentlemen. on their way to Albany, during the storm of Saturday night, being anxious to arrive, pushedon through the dark, and, in attempting to cross Fishkill Creek with their carriage, plunged off the pier or bridge into the swollen current, and in this alarming situation to the swollen current, and in this alarming situation. tion, having managed to get on the top of the vehi-ele, were floated 200 yards down. There the wheels fortunately struck a sand bar, and made fast; three of the horses having previously been drowned. Happily the weather was not excessively cold—suf-Happily the weather was not excessively cold—sufficiently so, however, to render their marine position quite hazardous for a sleeping place. Mr. Hall, with a true courage, chose the alternative of stripping to the waist and making for the shore, which he reached almost insensible. From thence he procured with great difficulty a boat, which had to be wagoned down two miles and then launched. He thus saved his comrades also from death.-Star.

DIED—In this City, on Saturday, Charles G. Wilcox, Esq., chief clerk in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence.

At Brandon, on James River, on the 19th instant GEORGE E. HARRISON, Esq., in the 42d year of his age: At Albany, N. Y. Van Nesa Yares, Esq., formerly Secretary of that State.